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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 89304851.2

51 Int. Cl.<sup>4</sup>: A 23 L 1/217

22 Date of filing: 12.05.89

AF

30 Priority: 12.05.88 US 193370 23.09.88 US 248854

43 Date of publication of application:  
15.11.89 Bulletin 89/46

84 Designated Contracting States: ES

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54 Microwave-reheated french fried potatoes.

57 A process for producing highly palatable french fried potatoes which are prepared for serving by reheating in a conventional microwave oven is disclosed. The potato strips closely simulate the color, texture, aroma, flavor, mouthfeel and total eating experience of state of the art french fries prepared for serving in fast food restaurants, i.e., by deep fat frying. The process includes preferably dust-coating potato strips with granules derived from potato products, and thereafter finish frying the dust-coated potato strips in fat or oil until the moisture content of the potato strips is from about 20 to about 42 percent by weight and preferably cooling the potato strips. Thereafter, the potato strips are reheated in a conventional microwave oven.

EP 0 342 059 A2

## Description

## MICROWAVE-REHEATED FRENCH FRIED POTATOES

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a process for producing a french fried potato product which upon reheating in a conventional microwave oven closely resembles the size, shape, appearance, color, texture, taste, aroma, and total eating experience of french fried potato products which have been deep fat fried immediately prior to eating.

Background of the Invention

The market for french fried potato strips, commonly referred to as french fries, is currently estimated at approximately 6.5 - 7 billion dollars annually. The bulk of this market is the fast-food restaurant business, wherein parfried and frozen potato strips are commonly purchased in bulk from commercial suppliers and stored at freezer temperatures until shortly before serving. At that point, the parfried and frozen potato strips are prepared for eating by deep fat frying in fat or oil.

McDonald's® french fries, long considered the state-of-the art in the fast-food industry, apparently are processed according to the process disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,397,993 (Strong). Therein, raw potato strips are blanched by steam or hot water until generally translucent throughout, dehydrated in hot air to cause a weight loss of at least 20 percent parfried for 30-60 seconds at 375°F and then frozen to about 0°F. The frozen potato strips are shipped and/or stored until final frying is desired. They are finish fried by immersing in a deep fat or oil bath, usually containing a medium consisting mainly of beef tallow, at a temperature of about 300-375°F for 1.5 - 3.5 minutes.

Another method for preparing french fries for fast food restaurants is taught in U.S. Pat. No. 3,649,305 (Wilder), wherein potato strips are dehydrated to reduce their moisture content by 10-30 percent, blanched, parfried for 30-90 seconds at about 300-400°F and then frozen. The frozen strips are then fried in oil for 1.5 - 3 minutes at 325-375°F.

Many attempts have been made to duplicate for home use the flavor, aroma, color, texture and total eating experience of deep fat fried french fries prepared according to the above or similar methods. These efforts have met with varied results. The processes used in the prior art are pan-frying in oil or oven baking. To date, all of these prior art methods suffer from one or more deficiencies. For example, they produce limp, soggy, greasy, or dehydrated products which do not approximate the total eating experience of fast-food french fried potatoes. Examples of these prior art methods include those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,597,227, Reissue No. 27,531 (Murray et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 3,865,964 (Kellermeier et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 3,751,268 (Van Patten et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,317,842 (El-Hag et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,551,340 (El-Hag et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,109,020 (Gorfien et al.), U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,456,624 and 4,559,232 (both to Glantz et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,632,838 (Doenges), U.S. Pat. No. 4,590,080 (Pinegar), U.S. Pat. No. 4,219,575 (Saunders et al.) and U.S. Pat. No. 4,272,553 (Bengtsson et al.).

U.S. Patent No. 4,317,842 (El-Hag et al.), for instance, discloses a process for producing french fried potatoes which upon oven baking is intended to simulate deep fat fried potato strips. Raw potatoes are peeled, cut, parfried for 30-60 seconds at 375°F and then frozen. Thereafter, the parfried and frozen potato strips are coated with a 4 percent potato starch solution, soaked in an oil bath at a temperature of from 120°-210°F for 2-6 minutes, and thereafter par-fried at 325°-400°F for 10-250 seconds. The potato strips are then frozen and later oven baked, preferably using a special conductive heat transferring apparatus.

Another reference, U.S. Patent No. 3,865,964 (Kellermeier) discloses a process for producing an oven baked french fried product by spraying edible oil or fat onto frozen potato strips, freezing the potato strips, and then baking the potato strips in an oven.

Methods such as those outlined above are deficient in that they require a special apparatus for final preparation, or require a significant time period (i.e., oven warming and baking) before the frozen product is ready to serve. In addition, the potato strips which are baked in an oven are exposed to significantly greater temperatures on their exterior than in their interior. Moreover, regardless of the oven temperature, the bottom of the potato strips which sit on the cooking pan, etc. are exposed to much greater temperatures due to conductive heating than the upper surface, which is heated mainly by convection. This causes the bottom surface to burn while the upper surface remains relatively moist. It has been difficult if not impossible to recreate the total eating experience obtained from deep-fat frying in the conventional oven found in most homes. Thus, these techniques are of limited value.

More recently, attention has been directed to the use of microwave ovens for preparing frozen french fries. In a microwave oven, high frequency energy is passed through the food product. The power absorption or specific absorption rate for a particular product depends upon a variety of physical and chemical factors, such as frequency, product temperature, the magnitude of the electric field in the product, density and dielectric

constants. The high frequency energy excites polar molecules (such as water) contained within the food product and heat is generated as a result.

Various references disclose methods for preparing french fried potato products which can be cooked in microwave ovens.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,456,624 (Glantz et al.) discloses embedding potato pieces in potato strips by high energy impingement which disrupts the surface which has been preheated in water. Thereafter, the strips are blanched and parfried for 5-20 seconds at 340°-380°F. After freezing, the potato strips are either fried or oven baked to complete the process. The patent also states that the potato strips also may be finally cooked in a microwave oven, although no examples are provided.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,590,080 (Pinegar) discloses subjecting potato strips to blanching, parfrying for 50-100 seconds at 360°F, intermediate freezing at -40°F for 10 minutes, a longer parfrying for 2-4 minutes at 360°F, blast freezing, storing and microwaving. The microwaving of a 3 ounce quantity of french fried potato strips is stated therein as requiring a 650 watt power setting for 1.5 -2 minutes.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,109,020 (Gorfien et al.) discloses partially dehydrating frozen parfried potato strips by heating in an air oven or by heating in a combination microwave/air oven and then additionally heating in an air oven, frying in a deep fat fryer for 1 to 3 minutes at 375°F, freezing at -10°F for 4 hours, storing and microwaving. The microwaving is at 650 watts for 135-180 seconds.

Finally, U.S. Pat. No. 4,219,575 (Saunders et al.) discloses a complex sinusoidal strip surface configuration for crinkle cut potatoes which are subjected to frying for 4 minutes at 350°F, and thereafter blast frozen to an internal temperature of 0°F. A two ounce sample exhibited increased crispness when heated in a microwave oven for one minute at 1000 watts.

Due to the large amount of water present in these prior art microwaveable potato strips, they are actually being cooked in the microwave oven rather than reheated. The heating caused by the action of microwave energy upon the aforementioned amounts of water within the potato strip often causes structural damage in the form of collapsed areas. Additionally, during microwaving, the moisture in the food piece is driven outward, which can cause the exterior to become soggy.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a french fried product which when reheated in a conventional microwave oven, closely resembles the flavor, aroma, texture, mouthfeel and total eating experience of a deep-fat fried fast food french fry.

It is another object of the present invention to produce a product which utilizes the particular manner in which a microwave oven heats food products in order to provide a highly palatable french fried product which has a crisp exterior and a tender interior.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a microwaveable french fried product which does not become soggy or limp upon heating and which does not suffer from the structural collapse present in prior art microwaved products.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a microwaved french fried potato product which can be reconstituted in a convenience store or in the consumer's home in a very short period of time, i.e., about one minute or less for an ordinary serving, and which is virtually indistinguishable from deep-fat fried french fried potatoes which may be purchased in fast-food restaurants.

### Summary of the Invention

One aspect of the present invention is based in part on the recognition that the relative proportions of the components of the potato strip, which are to be reheated in a microwave oven, especially with regard to moisture and fat content, are crucial to the development of a highly palatable reheated french fried potato product. These proportions are different from those taught in the prior art.

One embodiment of the present invention relates to a process for preparing improved french fried potatoes which are suitable for subsequent reheating in a microwave oven which comprises finish frying the dust-coated potato strips until the potato strips have a moisture content from about 20 to about 42 percent by weight, a fat content of from about 16 to about 30 percent, and a potato solids content of from about 28 to about 64 percent, by weight of the potato strip. Preferably, the potato strips are dust-coated with a layer of potato granules prior to finish frying.

In another embodiment, the potato strips are of the shoestring variety and after finish frying have a moisture content from about 20 to about 36 percent, a fat content from about 16 to about 30 percent, a potato solids content from about 34 to about 64 percent, by weight of the potato strip. Preferably, the moisture content is from about 26 to about 31 percent, a fat content from about 22 to about 27 percent and a potato solids content from about 42 to about 52 percent by weight of the potato strip. The density of the finished fried potato product is from about 0.4 to about 0.6 g/ml, and preferably from about 0.43 to about 0.49 g/ml.

In another embodiment, the potato strips are of the crinkle-cut variety and have a moisture content about 30 to about 42 percent, a fat content from about 20 to about 30 percent by weight, and a potato solids content from about 28 to about 50 percent by weight of the potato strip. Preferably, the moisture content is from about 34 to about 37 percent, a fat content from about 24 to about 27 percent and a potato solids content from about 36 to about 42 percent by weight of the potato strip. The density of the finished fried potato product is from about 0.4 to about 0.6 g/ml, and preferably from about 0.47 to about 0.51 g/ml.

The potato strips can be prepared from raw potatoes or from potatoes which have previously been parfried, or parfried and frozen.

The finish fried potato strips may either be stored or refrigerated and reheated in a microwave oven or frozen and stored at freezer temperatures for later reheating in a microwave oven. The microwaved potato strips are exposed to an effective amount of microwave energy. The microwaved potato strips are a golden brown color and have a crisp exterior and a fluffy, light (tender) interior. The finished potato product has a color, texture, mouthfeel and taste which closely resembles commercially prepared french fried potatoes which have been prepared by deep-fat frying, such as McDonald's® french fries. The product made by any conventional technique may be improved by the addition of a dusting step prior to final frying.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the potato strips which are to be dust-coated have been previously parfried, and usually parfried and frozen.

The present invention also relates to finish fried potato strips suitable for reheating in a microwave oven and which are bitextural upon microwave reheating, with a relatively crisp exterior portion comprising potato granules and an interior portion which is tender. The composition of the microwave reheated product is substantially the same as the finish fried and frozen potato strips.

The present invention also relates to a microwave reheated french fried product which is bitextural and has a coating of potato granules which provide a relatively crisp texture to the exterior portion of the potato strip and a fluffy, light interior. The composition of the microwave reheated french fried product is substantially the same as the finish fried and frozen potato strips.

The present invention also relates to french fried potato strips suitable for reheating in a microwave oven which are prepared by finish frying potato strips until they have a crisp exterior and a tender interior, cooling (and optionally freezing) the finish fried potato strips, and thereafter reheating the potato strips in a microwave oven at less than about 390 watt minutes/ounce. Preferably, the frozen potato strips are microwaved at a range of about 230 to about 390 watt minutes/ounce, and more preferably at a range of about 230 to about 330 watt minutes/ounce. Most preferably, the microwaving is at about 280 watt minutes/ounce. Dust-coating the potato strips with a thin layer of fine potato granules prior to finish frying is also preferred. Other embodiments and discoveries are reported below.

#### Detailed Description

The process of the present invention is practiced upon conventional potato strips first by the initial preparation of whole potatoes into strips which may be treated as discussed below. Basically, the whole potatoes are washed, peeled and then cut into strips having the desired size and shape. Thereafter, the potato strips are blanched. Blanching has a leaching effect on sugars present in the potato strips and serves to even out the sugar levels throughout the potato strips in order to prevent the production of dark or uneven colored finished fries, which is caused mainly by the action of enzymes which are inactivated in the blanching step. Commercial procedures for washing, peeling, cutting and blanching in the production of french fried potatoes are discussed in "Potato Processing" by William F. Talburt and Ora Smith, Third Edition, 1975, published by The AVI Publishing Company Inc., Westport, Connecticut at pages 415-423. In particular, blanching is usually carried out by exposing the raw cut strips to either water or steam for a suitable time and temperature well known in the prior art.

The potato strips which are used in the present invention may be of varying size and shape. However, it is preferred in one embodiment that the relatively thin and elongated potato strips known in the art as "shoestrings" be used. Shoestring potato strips, as the term is used herein, is defined as potato strips which are from about 3/16 to about 5/16 inch square in cross-section and from about 2.5 to about 5 inches in length. Preferred is a shoestring potato strip of from about 1/4 to about 5/16 inch (per side) square in cross-section and from about 2.5 to about 4.5 inches in length.

In another embodiment of the present invention, it is preferred to use irregularly cut potato strips known in the art as "crinkle-cut" strips. Such strips usually average from about 5/16 to about 7/16 inch square in cross-section and from about 2 to about 3 inches in length. Preferred is a crinkle cut potato strip which is about 5/16 inch square in cross-section.

Also, straight cut thick fries of about 1/2 inch square in cross-section and about 2.5 to about 3.5 inches in length may be used.

It is preferred that the potato strips that are to be dust-coated are previously parfried, or parfried and frozen. Such potato strips are widely available in the food industry from various sources, and are made commercially available to fast food restaurants, distributors, etc.

An example of a preferred manner in which the potato strips may be processed prior to dust-coating is taught in U.S. Patent No. 3,397,993 (Strong), assigned to McDonald's System Inc., and hereby incorporated by reference. Strong teaches that after the strips are washed free of starch by barrel washing, fluming, etc., they are then blanched preferably by steam for about 2-10 minutes until all portions of the strips receive enough heat to turn them into a generally translucent condition throughout. Alternatively, a hot water blanch may be used for about 3-8 minutes at a temperature of about 160-200° F. The strips are then dehydrated by subjecting them to heated air currents to reduce their moisture content for about 5-20 minutes at a temperature of about 150-350° F. Thereafter, the strips are parfried in a deep fat fryer for a short period of time, preferably from about

15 to about 60 seconds at a temperature of from about 300° to about 375° F. The parfrying has the effect of further reducing the moisture content and partially frying the raw potato strips. The term "parfrying" refers to the partial frying of a potato strip to a degree less than that of a finally cooked or "finish fried" potato strip.

In most instances, the oil used to accomplish the parfrying of the potato strips comprises refined beef tallow oleo stock or a blend of beef tallow and a lesser amount of one or more vegetable oils, i.e. usually 10-15 percent.

Finally, the strips are frozen, for instance by placing them directly into a freezer, by first cooling the strips and then freezing them to about 0°F, or by blast freezing them at a temperature of from about -25° to about -30°F by the use of freon, etc. The frozen strips are then packaged as desired, stored and/or shipped for further processing.

Although the Strong disclosure is discussed above as an example of the manner in which the potato strips may be treated prior to dust-coating, it is not meant to be exclusive. Many other procedures well-known in the art are also suitable, such as that which is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,649,305 (Wilder), hereby incorporated by reference.

It is also important to note that other fats and oils in addition to or in the place of beef tallow may be used to parfy the potato strips. For instance, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, soybean, palm, safflower, coconut, peanut oils and the like, or combinations thereof can also be used. Additionally, it is envisioned that a calorie-less fat such as Olestra®, from the Procter and Gamble Co., would also be useful in parfrying and/or finish frying.

The potato strips may be further pretreated prior to freezing according to conventional methods known in the art. For instance, the potato strips may be treated with sodium acid pyrophosphate (SAPP), a chelating agent used to prevent discoloration of the strips. Dextrose (corn sugar) may be used in order to provide a golden color upon frying. Sulfur dioxide may be used to inhibit browning. Other pretreatments known in the art may also be used.

The parfried and frozen potato strips generally have a moisture content of about 60-70 percent, a fat content of from about 4 to about 7 percent by weight, and a potato solids content of from about 23 to about 36 percent by weight of the potato strip.

In another embodiment of the present invention, raw unpeeled white potatoes are obtained for processing. Usually, raw white potatoes have a moisture content of about 75-85 percent by weight. Although any variety of potato would be useful to practice the present invention, Russet Burbank or Katahdin potatoes are preferred. The potatoes are washed, peeled, trimmed, sorted, cut, blanched, and optionally pretreated in any conventional manner or as detailed in the above-mentioned Potato Processing reference. Thereafter, the potato strips are dust-coated.

By a further teaching of the present invention, potato strips are prepared as disclosed in pending applications U.S. Serial Nos. 017,140, filed February 20, 1987 and continuation-in-part application U.S. Serial No. 108,722, filed October 14, 1987, and then treated in accordance with the present invention to render a superior engineered or artificial french fried potato product.

The dust-coating of the potato strips can be carried out in any conventionally known manner. For instance, the potato strips are placed onto a conveyor belt with vibration action and potato granules are sprinkled onto the potato strips from above. Thereafter the excess potato granules are removed via the vibratory action. A thin, even coating of potato granules is thereby accomplished.

The term "potato granules" is defined for purposes of the present invention as comprising any granular product which has been derived from potato products, such as finely ground potatoes, potato flour, dehydrated potato, potato flakes, potato starch, etc., or a mixture of any of the above. All of the above-mentioned granular products are available commercially from any number of sources.

It is preferred that when shoestring potato strips are used, the dust-coating comprise at least 50 percent potato granules, and in the most preferred embodiments, the dust-coating is comprised only of potato granules and preferably finely ground potatoes.

On the other hand, it is preferred that the dust-coating for crinkle-cut potato strips comprise at least 50 percent potato flour, and in the most preferred embodiments, the dust-coating is comprised only of potato flour.

The potato granules used for dust-coating should have a fine particle size which produces a coating indistinguishable from the surface appearance of a conventional french fried potato. The term "conventional french fried potato" is defined herein as a deep fat fried potato strip having a crisp, golden exterior and a tender interior, such as the McDonald's® french fry. Due to the use of fine granules, it is possible to obtain a dust-coated product which is both smooth and which provides a uniform appearance. In this regard, a dust powder having 90-95% of its granules at U.S. 40 mesh and which includes no more than 8 percent moisture is preferred, such as that which is available from Basic American Foods Company. A cross-sectional view (perpendicular to the long axis of a shoestring potato strip, shows that the dust-coating blends imperceptively into the potato strip as part of a crisp layer formed during finish frying.

Any number of processes are known in the art for the preparation of potato granules which may be used satisfactorily in the present invention. One such process is the "add-back" process, in which cooked potatoes are partially dried by "adding back" enough previously dried granules to give a "moist mix" which can be granulated into a fine powder after holding.

Further information concerning the "add-back" process and other suitable processes for the formation of potato granules may be found in the above-mentioned publication on "Potato Processing" by Talburt and

Smith.

The dust-coated potato strips according to the present invention will have a layer of potato granules sufficient to cover the potato strips and provide a coherent coating. Preferably, the potato strips will have a coating which comprises from about 0.3 to about 1.5 percent or as much as 5 percent by weight of the potato strip. In preferred embodiments, the dust-coating comprises from about 0.6 to about 0.8 percent by weight of the potato strip.

The potato flour used for dust-coating should have a fine particle size which produces a coating indistinguishable from the surface appearance of a conventional french fried potato. The term "conventional french fried potato" is defined herein as a deep fat fried potato strip having a crisp, golden exterior and a tender interior, such as the McDonald's® french fry. Two types of potato flour are commonly available in the industry, granular potato flour and fine flour. Due to the use of fine flour, it is possible to obtain a dust-coated product which is both smooth and which provides a uniform appearance. An especially preferred potato flour for use in the present invention is a pure, fine potato flour packed by Lamb-Weston. The potato flour may be made by any method known in the art, such as those processes discussed in the above-mentioned publication on "Potato Processing" by Talburt and Smith.

The dust-coated potato strips according to the present invention will have a layer of potato flour sufficient to cover the potato strips and provide a coherent coating. Preferably, the potato strips will have a coating which comprises from about 0.3 to about 5 percent by weight of the potato strip. In preferred embodiments, the dust-coating comprises from about 2 to about 3 percent by weight of the potato strip. Especially preferred is a dust-coating of about 2.5 percent.

Although the potato strips may be dust-coated and thereafter placed in a frying medium while still frozen, it is preferable to temper the potato strips before frying. For instance, the potato strips may be tempered by thawing the same for about 8 to about 18 hours at about 30-45°F, and more preferably at a temperature from about 32 to about 38°F for about 12 to about 16 hours, or until the potato strips have an internal temperature from about 28 to about 32°F.

It has been found that the time period necessary to temper the frozen parfried potato strips can be reduced by tumbling the potato strips during the tempering process. This may be accomplished, for example, by placing the frozen potato strips on a series of conveyor belts in an arrangement such that the potato strips fall off of one conveyor belt onto another conveyor belt. The potato strips which are tumbled in this manner are more evenly subjected to the tempering process.

In a most preferred embodiment, the potato strips are placed on a series of conveyor belts located within an enclosure kept at a temperature from about 32°F to about 40°F. The layer of potato strips on the conveyor belt is preferably up to about five inches thick. Clean air is circulated through the enclosure at the desired temperature, preferably about 60 to 80 times per hour, and the air velocity within the enclosure is preferably kept to a minimum level. As the layer of potato strips tumble from one conveyor belt to another, a larger percentage of the individual potato strips are directly exposed to the air within the enclosure. As a consequence, the temperature of the individual potato strips increases more rapidly, and the bulk of the potato strips warm at substantially the same rate. Most preferably, the tumbling process continues until the potato strips reach an internal temperature from about 27° to about 33°F, and preferably from about 30° to about 31°F.

The potato strips are then finish fried. The frying medium is preferably a vegetable shortening or fat, although beef tallow, a blend of beef tallow and one or more vegetable oils, etc. can also be used. In preferred embodiments of the present invention, however, the frying medium is a vegetable fat which mimics the physical properties, taste and mouth-feel of beef tallow. A partially hydrogenated vegetable oil with melting and mouthfeel characteristics which approximate those of beef tallow, and has a Wiley melting point of from about 95° to about 99°F, a solid fat index at 50°F of from about 34 to about 43 and a solid fat index at 92°F of from about 3 to about 8 is most preferred. An example of a commercially available product having such characteristics is Durkee's Durkex® Cod #321.

The temperature of the frying medium before the potato strips are added is approximately 370-375°F. This temperature is depressed (to approximately 340°F) when the potato strips are added and then rises to about 360°F during the course of frying. The potato strips are fried in this medium from about 3 to about 5 minutes. Preferably, shoestring potato strips are fried for about 3 to about 4 minutes, while crinkle-cut potato strips are fried for about 4.5 to about 5 minutes. In a continuous process, a temperature of the frying medium of from about 345° to about 360°F would be suitable.

The frying temperature and time are inversely proportional and are adjusted to cook the potato strips in a short period of time to provide a product having a crisp exterior and a tender interior. It is preferred that the finish frying step occur promptly after dust-coating.

Frying the potato strips in this manner provides a product which includes a reduced water content of from about 20 to about 42 percent by weight and an increased fat content of from about 16 to about 30 percent by weight, which is thought to compensate for the lower water content. The potato solids content of the finish fried potato strips is from about 28 to about 64 percent by weight of the potato strips. The density of the finish fried potato strip is from about 0.4 - 0.6 g/ml. Preferably, the density of the finish fried shoestring potato strip is from about 0.43 to about 0.49 g/ml, while the density of the finish fried crinkle-cut potato strip is from about 0.47 to about 0.51 g/ml.

The finish frying of the potato strips therefore operates to lock in significantly less moisture and more fat



than that which is taught in the prior art. The long frying time also operates to generate and lock in more aroma and flavor than otherwise possible.

After finish frying, finely ground salt is optionally sprinkled onto the surface of the potato strips in an amount sufficient to provide an acceptable taste. An amount of salt from about 0.5 to about 1.5 percent by weight would be suitable.

Then the potato strips are frozen. In contrast to the conventional freezing methods which are utilized in the prior art whereby cold air from freon coils, etc. is blown directly onto the potato strips by a fan resulting in significant (e.g. 10%) surface desiccation and dehydration, in the present invention the potato strips preferably are frozen in a manner which substantially avoids desiccation and thus structural damage.

In a preferred embodiment, the finish fried potato strips are promptly frozen. By "promptly frozen", it is meant that the finish fried potato strips are drained of excess oil and allowed to cool to a temperature of from about 100° to about 250°F, and preferably 150 - 200°F before freezing. In most circumstances, the cooling period will be from about 1 to about 3 minutes in order to reach the aforementioned temperatures. For instance, the potato strips are carefully frozen at a temperature of about -20° to about -70°F for about 10 to about 20 minutes, until the internal temperature of the potato strips is about -10°F. Prompt freezing in this manner preserves the flavor and aroma present in the finish fried potato strips, and also preserves the structural integrity of the same. Slow cooling appears to cause a significantly greater percentage of the potato strips to have a collapsed structure upon reheating.

In another preferred embodiment, the potato strips are frozen in a tunnel cooled by liquid nitrogen to about -30° to -40°F for about 20 minutes without direct exposure to a fan. More particularly, the liquid nitrogen comes out of a tank and into a freezing tunnel and is circulated in the vapor form. The potato strips pass through the freezing tunnel on a belt. It is especially preferred that the starting temperature to which the potato strips are exposed in the freezing tunnel is at least about -50° to about -60°F, the temperature gradually increasing as the potato strips pass through the tunnel until the temperature at the opposite end of the tunnel is about -10° to about -15°F (equal to the desired internal temperature of the potato strips at the end of the freezing process). In this embodiment, the freezing process is conducted for about 10-15 minutes.

It is important to note that a freezing blast is not directly applied to the potato strips; rather, there is a gentle flow over the potato strips so as not to cause unnecessary dehydration and also so as not to damage the surface.

The freezing of the potato strips in this manner produces a frozen product without any substantial desiccation and without freezer burn, the ice crystals which are formed during the freezing process are as small as possible so as to cause minimal structural damage. If a direct freezing blast is applied, or if the strips are frozen at a lower temperature (colder than approx. -70°F), a leathery skin develops.

Alternatively, any other manner known in the art to accomplish a continuous, gradual freezing of the potato strips to the above-mentioned temperatures without the formation of large ice crystals and without significant structural damage to the potato strips may be used.

The frozen potato strips are then packed into tightly sealed, i.e. airtight, packages and stored at normal freezer temperatures of approximately 0° to about -20°F. The containers may contain a large amount of the potato strips, i.e. a few pounds, or may be designed to hold a suitable serving size.

Thereafter, a desired portion, i.e. about 70 grams (2.5 ounces) for a typical single serving of the frozen potato strips may be removed from the freezer and placed on any suitable platter for use in microwave ovens, such as paper plates, or microwave-safe dishes, microwaveable packaging etc., and placed in a conventional microwave oven. The potato strips are then reheated with an effective amount of microwave energy. Usually, the microwaved product has an internal temperature of from about 130° to about 160°F. If the microwave oven is one which is conventionally available to consumers for home use, the potato strips are reheated at high power (e.g. 600-700 watts) for approximately one minute. The reheating time of course is dependent upon the oven wattage used and the amount of potato strips to be reheated. Thus, if a larger quantity, i.e. multiple servings, of potato strips are reheated in the microwave oven, or if a power of 600-700 watts is not achieved, a longer microwave period may be necessary.

Alternatively, if the microwave oven is one which is conventionally used in a fast-food restaurant or a convenience store, the microwave power setting may be set at approximately 1000-1400 watts. The time period for reheating the potato strips is shortened accordingly, i.e. approximately 40 seconds at 1000 watts.

Since the potato strips preferably have been fully cooked during the finish frying, the microwaving is adjusted to reconstitute the strip (substantially only heating) to its condition immediately after finish frying.

The microwaved potato strips may be eaten immediately upon their removal from the microwave oven. The microwaved potato strips, on the other hand, may be allowed to cool for about 30 seconds. The product is then on the average from about 130° to about 140°F and ready to serve. The potato strips are crisp on the outside, tender on the inside, golden in color, and closely resemble the flavor, aroma, texture and total eating experience of the McDonald's® french fry.

The composition of the microwaved and ready to serve french fried potato products of the present invention include from about 20 to about 42 percent moisture, from about 16 to about 30 percent fat, and from about 47 to about 63 percent potato solids.

The shoestring product preferably has a total moisture content of from about 20 to about 36 percent, a fat content of from about 16 to about 30 percent, and a potato solids content of from about 34 to about 64 percent by weight of the potato strip. Most preferably, the moisture content of the microwave reheated shoestring

french fried product is from about 24 to about 29 percent, the fat content is from about 20 to about 24 percent, and the potato solids content is from about 47 to about 56 percent, by weight of the microwaved potato strips. The density of the microwave reheated shoestring french fried product is from about 0.4 to about 0.6 g/ml, and preferably from about 0.43 to 0.49 g/ml.

The crinkle-cut product preferably has a total moisture content of from about 30 to about 42 percent, a fat content of from about 20 to about 30 percent, and a potato solids content of from about 28 to about 50 percent by weight of the potato strip. Most preferably, the moisture content of the microwave reheated crinkle-cut french fried product is from about 34 to about 37 percent, the fat content is from about 24 to about 27 percent, and the potato solids content is from about 36 to about 42 percent. The density of the microwave reheated crinkle-cut french fried product is from about 0.4 to about 0.6 g/ml, and preferably from about 0.47 to 0.51 g/ml.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the final freezing step (after finish frying) may be omitted if shipping and/or storage is not necessary. In this embodiment, the potato strips are allowed to cool at room temperature or are refrigerated after finish frying and thereafter a serving portion is simply placed in a microwave oven and reheated as detailed above when desired. After microwaving, the product has characteristics which were described above.

One possible explanation for the exceptional product which is obtained in accordance with the present invention is that the dust-coating of the potato strip forms (or assists in forming) a thin, crisp coat during the finish frying. This coat initially inhibits steam which is produced by heating the moisture present in the interior of the potato strip from escaping during finish frying, and causes a slight puffing of the potato strip. An "invisible" gap is thus formed between the coating and the interior of the product, the coating being held together with the interior via a loose binding. This gap accommodates the small ice crystals which form during the freezing of the product without causing structural or cellular damage. In turn, there is no substantial loss of cellular integrity in the microwaved product which would cause a "collapsing" and/or a limp, soggy product. This hypothesis is not meant to limit the scope of the present invention, but rather is advanced only as a possible explanation for the product which is produced.

#### Detailed Description of the Particular Embodiments

The following examples illustrate various aspects of the present invention. They are not intended to limit the claims.

#### EXAMPLES 1 and 2

Conventional frozen potato strips made available to fast food restaurants are obtained and divided into two portions for subsequent processing. One skilled in the art will appreciate that such conventional frozen potato strips are derived from whole potatoes which have been peeled, cut, blanched, possibly treated with one or more of the chemicals discussed previously, and either water or steam blanched. These potato strips are thereafter parfried for approximately 30-60 seconds at about 375°F and frozen.

One portion of the above-mentioned potato strips representing Example 1 is then further processed. First, the frozen potato strips are allowed to temper overnight, i.e. at about 40°F from about 8 to about 18 hours. The thawed potato strips are then dust-coated with potato granules (U.S. 40 mesh/ground potato). The dust-coating of the potato granules comprises about 0.7 percent by weight of the potato strip. The dust-coated potato strips are promptly placed into a fryer. The frying medium used is Durkee's Durkex® code #321. The temperature of the frying medium before the potato strips are added is approximately 370°F. This temperature is depressed when the potato strips are added, and increases during the frying time. The temperature range of the frying medium during frying is from about 340° to about 370°F. The potato strips are fried for about 3.5 minutes. Thereafter, the potato strips are removed from the fryer and the oil is allowed to drain from their surface. The potato strips are allowed to cool (for about 1.5 minutes) to about 200°F and then are promptly frozen by placing them on a belt which passes through a tunnel cooled by an indirect flow of liquid nitrogen to about -30° to about -40°F for about 20 minutes (without direct exposure to a fan).

The internal temperature of the potato strips after freezing is about -10°F.

Example 2 is prepared in an identical manner except that the dust-coating step is omitted. The frozen potato strips of Example 1 and 2 were separately packed in airtight packages and stored at freezer temperatures (approximately 0° to -10°F).

A 70 gram sample of each of two portions was then removed from the freezer after 24 hours and separately reheated in a conventional microwave oven (700 watts) at a power setting of high for one minute. The microwaved portions were then allowed to cool for approximately 30 seconds, at which time they were ready-to-serve. The french fried potato product of Example 1 had a crisp, golden exterior and a fluffy, light interior. The french fried potato product also had an aroma, flavor, mouthfeel and total eating experience closely resembling that attained by the conventional state of the art commercially available deep fat fried fast-food product, i.e. McDonald's® french fries. Example 2 was virtually identical in all of the aforementioned properties. Because the potato strips puffed slightly during microwaving, the 70 gram or 2.5 ounce serving appeared as large as an 85 gram or 3 ounce serving of french fries obtained from a fast-food restaurant.



After the potato strips of Examples 1 and 2 had been stored for 6 days at freezer temperatures, another 70 gram portion of each was removed from the freezer and separately reheated in a conventional microwave oven as detailed above. The french fried potato product of Example 1 was virtually identical to that which was prepared after 24 hours of freezing. However, there was a noticeable difference in the french fried product of Example 2. Example 2 was perceptively less crisp and limper than that produced by the french fried product of Example 1.

### EXAMPLE 3

Example 3 was prepared in an identical manner as Example 1 except that the parfried and frozen potato strips obtained from a commercial source are not thawed, but instead are coated while still frozen and then fried. The finish fried potato strips were puffier and consequently more rounded than those obtained in Examples 1 and 2. After microwaving as detailed above, the french fried potato product of Example 3 also had typical french fry sensory attributes, but a greater amount of the interior has collapsed, from a loss of cellular integrity in those areas. This is probably due to the explosive sublimation of internal ice into water vapor when the frozen product was placed in 370°F oil. Overall, however, the product of Example 3 represented a vast improvement over the prior art microwaved french fry.

### EXAMPLES 4-7

A comparison was made between french fried potato products made in accordance with the present invention which have been finish fried for varying amounts of time.

Parfried and frozen potato strips obtained from a commercial source are dust-coated as detailed in Example 1 and then separated into three portions corresponding to Examples 4, 5 and 7. Example 6 was prepared in an identical manner, except that the parfried frozen potato strip came from a different commercial supplier. Example 4 was then prepared by finish frying for 3 minutes. Examples 5 and 6 were both finish fried for 3.5 minutes. Finally, Example 7 was finish fried for 4 minutes.

Table I provides the percentages of moisture, fat and potato solids for Examples 4-7.

TABLE I  
COMPOSITIONS AFTER FINISH FRYING

Example	Frying time	%H <sub>2</sub> O	%Oil	%Potato Solids
4	3 min.	32.1	20.6	47.3
5	3.5 min.	28	23.8	48.2
6	3.5 min.	29.5	25.9	44.6
7	4 min.	21.4	28.7	49.9

### EXAMPLES 8-10

The finish fried potato strips of Example 5 were frozen and stored as set forth in Example 1. Thereafter, 70 grams of the frozen potato strips were reheated for 1 minute in a 700 watt microwave oven at a power setting of high. The microwaved product was crisp, golden in color, and had the aroma, flavor, texture and mouth feel of a McDonald's® french fry. The composition of the potato strips was analyzed after reheating and compared to the composition of the potato strips at earlier stages of the process. The results are provided in Table II.

Next, analysis was performed on certain commercially available products to determine their compositions before and after final preparation. Namely, comparative Example A sets forth the results of analysis of the McDonald's® french fry, both at the frozen state (this product being equivalent to the parfried and frozen potato strips used in Example 1) and after finish frying in beef tallow. Comparative Example B sets forth the results of analysis performed on microwavable crinkle cut french fries commercially available from Ore-Ida Foods, Inc. before and after final cooking in a microwave oven in accordance with the instructions provided on the box. Comparative Example C sets forth the results of analysis performed on another brand of microwavable crinkle cut french fries, Micromagic®, commercially available from J.R. Simplot Co., before and after final cooking in a microwave according to the directions provided on the box. Finally, Comparative Examples D, E, F and G represent data which was set forth in the prior art. More particularly, Comparative Example D sets forth information obtained from U.S. Patent No. 4,317,842 (El-Hag et al.), Table I, Example I; Comparative Example E provides information obtained from U.S. 4,456,624 (Glantz et al.), Example I; Comparative Example F provides information set forth in U.S. Patent No. 4,632,838 (Doenges), Example II; and Comparative Example G provides information set forth in U.S. Patent No. 4,219,575 (Saunders et al.).

The compositions of these products before final preparation, or reheating in the case of the present

invention, are set forth in Table III, whereas the compositions of the ready-to-serve products are set forth in Table IV.

Examples 9 and 10 are prepared in an identical fashion as Example 8, with the exception of the microwaving step. In Example 9, a 70 gram sample is reheated in a microwave oven at 1000 watts for 40 seconds. In Example 10, a 70 gram sample is reheated in a microwave oven at 1400 watts for 30 seconds. The microwaved products of Examples 9 and 10 were similar to that of Example 8 in quality; all of the microwaved products were crisp, golden in color, and had the aroma, flavor, texture and mouthfeel of a McDonald's® french fry.

TABLE II

COMPOSITION OF EXAMPLE 8 AT VARIOUS  
STEPS OF THE PROCESS

PROCESS STEP	%H <sub>2</sub> O	%Oil	%Potato Solids
Parfried and frozen potato strips	63	7.2	29.8
Potato strips after Dust-Coat- ing	62.5	7.0	30.5 (0.7 = dust-coating)
Potato strips after finish frying for 3.5 minutes	28	23.8	48.2
Potato strips after microwav- ing for 1 minute	26.4	22.8	50.8

TABLE

COMPOSITIONS

<u>Example</u>	<u>%H<sub>2</sub>O</u>	<u>%Oil</u>	<u>%Potato Solids</u>
6 <sup>3</sup>	29.5	25.9	44.6
8 <sup>3</sup>	28.0	23.8	48.2
16 <sup>3</sup>	35.4	26.1	29.5
A (McDo- nald's®) <sup>1</sup>	63	7.2	29.8
B (Ore-Ida) <sup>3</sup>	61.4	7.5	31.1
C (J.R. Simplot) <sup>3</sup>	48.9	11.3	39.8
D (El-Hag et al. '842) <sup>2</sup>	47.0	15.0	38.0
E (Glantz '624) <sup>1</sup>	64.6	7.2	28.2
F (Doenges '838) <sup>1</sup>	68.4	5.8	25.8
G (Saunders et al.) <sup>3</sup>	36-44	10-20	36-54

<sup>1</sup>Before finish frying<sup>2</sup>Before oven baking<sup>3</sup>Before microwaving

TABLE IV  
COMPOSITIONS

	Example	%H <sub>2</sub> O	%Oil	%Potato Solids
5	8 <sup>1</sup>	26.4	22.8	50.8
	16 <sup>1</sup>	35.4	26.1	29.5
	A	37.5	19.3	43.2
10	(McDo- nald's®) <sup>2</sup>			
	B	53	9.1	37.9
	(Ore-Ida) <sup>3</sup>			
	C	46.2	10	43.8
15	(Micro- magic®) <sup>4</sup>			
	D (El-Hag et al. '842) <sup>5</sup>	33	17	50
20	E (Glantz '624) <sup>6</sup>	45.3	12.8	41.9
	F	44	15.8	40.2
	(Doenges '838) <sup>7</sup>			
25	G	-	-	-
	(Saunders et al.) <sup>8</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> After microwaving for one minute at 700 watts

<sup>2</sup> After finish frying in beef tallow for 1.5 - 3.5 minutes at 300-375°F

<sup>3</sup> After microwaving for 3.5 minutes at 700 watts

<sup>4</sup> After microwaving for 2 minutes at 700 watts

<sup>5</sup> Prepared by oven-heating using a heat transferring apparatus which optimizes convection

<sup>6</sup> After frying in oil at 350°F for 2.5 minutes

<sup>7</sup> After finish frying in oil for 2.5 minutes at 330-370°F

<sup>8</sup> After microwaving for 1 minute at 1000 watts; composition data not provided.

As is readily apparent when considering the composition of the present invention as compared to that which is known in the art, the composition of the present invention provides a significant reduction in moisture content and a significant increase in fat content both before and after microwaving.

#### EXAMPLES 11-14

Whole raw potatoes are washed, peeled, cut into shoestring potato strips, and blanched in water at 165°F for 15 minutes. Thereafter, the resultant potato strips were dust-coated in the manner set forth in Example 1 and the potato strips separated into four portions. The product of Example 11 was then parfried in a medium comprised of Durkee's Durtex® Code #321 for 1 minute. The product of Example 12 was parfried for 2 minutes and the product of Example 13 was parfried for 3 minutes in the same medium. Thereafter, the potato strips were drained from excess oil and allowed to cool to about 100°F. The potato strips of Examples 11-13 were then finish fried in the same medium such that each of the Examples underwent a total frying time in oil of about 4 minutes. In other words, the potato strips of Example 11 were finish fried for 3 minutes; the potato strips of Example 12 were finish fried for 2 minutes; and the potato strips of Example 13 was finish fried for 1 minute. In Example 14, the parfrying step was omitted and the potato strips were finish fried for about 4 minutes.

The potato strips of Examples 11-14 were then promptly frozen in the same manner as set forth in Example 1 and then stored at -20°F for approximately 15 hours. Thereafter, 70 gram samples of each were reheated in a 700 watt microwave oven at a power setting of high for 1 minute.

Each of the microwaved french fried potato products of Examples 11-14 were crisp, golden in color, and had the aroma, flavor, texture and mouth feel of a McDonald's® french fry. However, even though each of the

above-mentioned products were highly palatable, the french fried potato products of Example 11, which underwent the shortest parfry and longest finish fry, was determined to be the most palatable, and accordingly the most preferred product. Also, the french fried potato products which underwent both a parfrying and finish frying step (Examples 11-14) were preferred to those which underwent only a single frying (Example 14).

### EXAMPLE 15

The average density of potato strips prepared according to Example 1 and Example 2 were analyzed with regard to density after parfrying and freezing; after finish frying and freezing; and after microwave reheating. The results are provided in Table V. In addition, the average densities of McDonald's® french fries and the Ore-Ida microwave french fries, corresponding to Comparative Examples A and B, respectively, were determined before and after final preparation. The results are set forth in Table VI.

TABLE V

## DENSITY

Example 1	Average Density (g/ml)
parfried and frozen	0.73
finish fried and frozen	0.46
microwaved	0.46

TABLE VI

EXAMPLE	Density (g/ml) Before Final Preparation Step	Density (g/ml) After Final Preparation Step
1	0.46	0.46
2	0.53	0.53
A (McDo- nald's®)	0.73	0.61
B (Ore-Ida)	0.79	0.75

The density data set forth above indicates that the french fried potato products prepared according to the present invention are substantially lighter and fluffier than commercially available prior art french fries. One possible explanation for the low density of the french fried potato products of the present invention is that the same may be a result of the dust-coating which provided a puffed up interior during finish frying.

### EXAMPLES 16 AND 17

Conventional frozen crinkle cut potato strips made available to fast food restaurants are obtained and divided into two portions for subsequent processing. Such conventional frozen potato strips are derived from whole potatoes which have been peeled, cut, blanched, possibly treated with one or more of the chemicals discussed previously, and either water or steam blanched. These potato strips are thereafter parfried for approximately 30-60 seconds at about 375°F and frozen. The crinkle cut potato strips of Examples 16 and 17 have an average cross section of about 5/16 inch and average about 2-3 inches in length.

Further treatment proceeds as follows. First, the crinkle cut frozen potato strips are allowed to temper overnight, i.e. in a 45°F refrigerator for about 16 hours. The thawed potato strips are then dust-coated with potato flour (pure, fine potato flour packed by Lamb-Weston). The dust-coating of the potato granules comprises about 2.5 percent by weight of the potato strip. The dust-coated potato strips are promptly placed into a bench top twin-welled fryer. The frying medium used is Durkee's Durkex® code #321. The temperature of the frying medium before the potato strips are added is approximately 370-375°F. This temperature is depressed when the potato strips are added, and increases during the frying time. The temperature range of the frying medium during frying is from about 340° to about 370°F. The potato strips are fried for about 4.5-5 minutes. Thereafter, the potato strips are removed from the fryer and the oil is allowed to drain from their surface. The potato strips are allowed to cool (for about 1.5 minutes) to about 170°F and then are promptly frozen by placing them on a belt which passes through a tunnel cooled by an indirect flow of liquid nitrogen vapor to about -50°F for about 15 minutes (without direct exposure to a fan). The internal temperature of the

potato strips after freezing is about  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

A 70 gram sample was then removed from the freezer after 24 hours and reheated in a conventional microwave oven (700 watts) at a power setting of high for one minute. The microwaved portion was then allowed to cool for approximately 30 seconds, at which time it was ready-to-serve. The microwaved potato product of Example 16 had a crisp, golden exterior and a fluffy, light interior. The microwaved potato product also had an aroma, flavor, mouthfeel and total eating experience closely resembling that attained by the conventional state of the art commercially available deep fat fried fast-food product, i.e. McDonald's® french fries.

After the treated potato strips of Example 16 had been stored for 6 days at freezer temperatures, another 70 gram portion was removed from the freezer and reheated in a conventional microwave oven as detailed above. The french fried potato product of Example 16 was virtually identical to that which was prepared after 24 hours of freezing.

Example 17 is prepared in an identical manner as Example 16 except that the dust-coating step is omitted. The frozen potato strips of Example 17 were separately packed in airtight packages and stored at freezer temperatures (approximately  $0^{\circ}$  to  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). A 70 gram sample was removed from the freezer and reheated in a microwave oven (700 watts) at a power setting of high for one minute. The microwaved product of Example 17 was limp and soggy relative to the microwaved product of Example 16.

Table VII provides the percentages of moisture, fat and potato solids as determined during various stages of the preparation of crinkle cut french fries in accordance with Example 16. Table VIII provides similar data for potato strips prepared in accordance with Example 17. Noteworthy is the fact that the composition of the microwave-reheated french fries was virtually identical to the composition of the finish fried and frozen french fries prior to microwaving.

TABLE VII

COMPOSITION OF EXAMPLE 16 AT VARIOUS  
STEPS OF THE PROCESS

<u>PROCESS</u> <u>STEP</u>	<u>%H<sub>2</sub>O</u>	<u>%Oil</u>	<u>%Potato</u> <u>Solids</u>
Parfried and frozen potato strips	68	6.6	25.4
Potato strips after finish frying for 4.5 minutes and freezing	35.4	26.1	38.5 (2.5 = dust-coating)
Potato strips after microwav- ing for 1 minute	35.4	26.1	38.5



TABLE V

COMPOSITION OF EXAMPLE 17 AT VARIOUS  
STEPS OF THE PROCESS

PROCESS STEP	%H <sub>2</sub> O	%Oil	%Potato Solids
Parfried and frozen potato strips	68	6.6	25.4
Potato strips after finish frying for 4.5 minutes and freezing	36.5	23.7	39.8
Potato strips after microwav- ing for 1 minute	36.1	23.9	40.0

The composition of Example 16 before final preparation and after reheating is compared to Comparative Examples A-G in Tables III and IV, respectively.

The examples provided above are not meant to be exclusive. Many other variations of the present invention would be obvious to those skilled in the art, and are contemplated to be within the scope of the appended claims.

## Claims

1. A process for preparing improved french fried potatoes suitable for subsequent reheating in a microwave oven to obtain a product having a crisp exterior and a tender interior, comprising dust-coating potato strips with potato granules, and finish frying said dust-coated potato strips until said potato strips have a moisture content from about 20 to about 42 percent by weight.

2. The process according to claim 1, further comprising parfrying said potato strips prior to dust-coating.

3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said parfrying is conducted at about 375°F for about 30 to about 60 seconds and said dust-coated potato strips are finish fried for about 3 to about 5 minutes in fat or oil heated to a temperature of about 370-375°F when said potato strips are introduced therein.

4. The process according to claim 2, further comprising freezing said parfried potato strips prior to dust-coating.

5. The process according to claim 2 or 3, wherein said finish fried potato strips are frozen in a tunnel cooled by a gentle flow of liquid nitrogen vapor at a temperature of about -30° to about -60°F for from about 10 to about 20 minutes without direct exposure to a fan.

6. The process according to claim 5, further comprising cooling said finish fried potato strips to from about 100° to about 250°F before freezing.

7. The process according to claims 4, 5 or 6, further comprising reheating said frozen potato strips with sufficient microwave energy to render said potato strips palatable.

8. The process according to claim 4, further comprising tempering and tumbling said parfried and frozen potato strips at about 32 to about 38°F until said potato strips have an internal temperature from about 27° to about 33°F.

9. The process according to claim 4 or 8, wherein said potato strips are tempered and tumbled until they have an internal temperature from about 30 to about 31°F.

10. The process according to claims 1, 2, 5 or 8, wherein said potato strips are shoestring potatoes and are finish fried until they have a moisture content from about 20 to about 36 percent by weight, and a fat content of from about 16 to about 30 percent by weight.

11. The process according to claims 1, 2, 5 or 8, wherein said potato strips are crinkle-cut potatoes and are finish fried until they have a moisture content from about 30 to about 42 percent by weight and a fat content from about 20 to about 30 percent by weight.

12. The process according to claim 1, further comprising parfrying said potato strips after said

dust-coating and before said finish frying.

13. The process according to claims 1, 2, 5 or 8, Wherein said microwaved potato strips have a density from about 0.4 to about 0.6 g/ml.

14. The product according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11.

5 15. A finish fried bitextural potato strip suitable for reheating in a microwave oven, comprising an exterior portion comprising a thin layer of fine potato granules, and an interior portion which is tender, said exterior portion having a relatively crisp texture in comparison to said interior portion upon microwave reheating, the composition of said potato strip comprising a moisture content from about 20 to about 42 percent.

10 16. The potato strip according to claim 15, wherein said potato strip is a shoestring potato and the composition of said potato strip includes a moisture content from about 20 to about 36 percent, a fat content of from about 16 to about 30 percent, and a potato solids content of from about 34 to about 64 percent, by weight of the potato strip.

15 17. The potato strip according to claim 15, wherein said potato strip is a crinkle-cut potato and the composition includes a moisture content from about 30 to about 42 percent, a fat content from about 20 to about 30 percent, and a potato solids content of about 28 to about 50 percent by weight of the potato strip.

18. The potato strip according to claim 15, wherein the density of said potato strip is from about 0.4 to about 0.6 g/ml.

20 19. In the preparation of french fried potatoes suitable for subsequent reheating in a microwave oven, the improvement comprising freezing finish fried potato strips in a tunnel cooled by a gentle flow of liquid nitrogen at a temperature of about -30° to about -60°F for about 10 to about 20 minutes such that said freezing occurs without substantial dehydration of said potato strips.

25 20. A process for preparing french fried shoestring potatoes suitable for subsequent reheating in a microwave oven to obtain a product having a crisp exterior and a tender interior, comprising par-frying potato strips for about 30 to about 60 seconds at a temperature of about 375°F, freezing said par-fried potato strips, dust-coating said potato strips with fine potato granules, and finish frying said dust-coated potato strips for about 3 to about 4 minutes in oil at a temperature of about 360°F.

30 21. The process according to claim 20, further comprising promptly freezing said finish fried potato strips in a tunnel cooled by a gentle flow of liquid nitrogen vapor at a temperature of from about -30° to about -50°F until said potato strips attain an average internal temperature of about -10°F.

35 22. The process according to claim 19, wherein said frozen finish fried potato strips are reheated in a microwave oven at from about 230 to about 390 watt minutes/ounce to attain an internal temperature of from about 130° to about 160°F.

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 342 059  
A3

(12)

# EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 89304851.2

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>5</sup>: A23L 1/217

(22) Date of filing: 12.05.89

(30) Priority: 12.05.88 US 193370  
23.09.88 US 248854

(43) Date of publication of application:  
15.11.89 Bulletin 89/46

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
ES

(88) Date of deferred publication of the search report:  
28.11.90 Bulletin 90/48

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(54) Microwave-reheated french fried potatoes.

(57) A process for producing highly palatable french fried potatoes which are prepared for serving by reheating in a conventional microwave oven is disclosed. The potato strips closely simulate the color, texture, aroma, flavor, mouthfeel and total eating experience of state of the art french fries prepared for serving in fast food restaurants, i.e., by deep fat frying. The process includes preferably dust-coating potato strips with granules derived from potato products, and thereafter finish frying the dust-coated potato strips in fat or oil until the moisture content of the potato strips is from about 20 to about 42 percent by weight and preferably cooling the potato strips. Thereafter, the potato strips are reheated in a conventional microwave oven.

EP 0 342 059 A3



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 30 4851

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
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Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 18-09-1990	Examiner DESMEDT G.R.A.
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b>  X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document  T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			